

NEWS IN BRIEF

Sheikh Hamad leaves for home

AMMAN (Petra) — Bahraini Her Apparent Sheikh Hamad Ibn Is'ha Al-Khalifa left for home Sunday at the end of a private visit to Jordan that lasted several days. During the visit Sheikh Hamad was received by His Majesty King Hussein and His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent. He also toured Jordan's tourist and archaeological sites and met leading Jordanian officials. Sheikh Hamad was seen off at the airport by Crown Prince Hassan, Court Minister Abder Khammash and other senior officials.

Military court sentences embezzlers

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced three people for embezzling public funds. Abdul Hadi Nuseir will be imprisoned for six months and Musa Muhammad will be imprisoned for three years with hard labour for such a felony. Also Barakat Tbeishat will be imprisoned for one and half years and will pay a fine of JD 776 on a similar charge. The military governor Sunday endorsed the sentences.

Yarmouk-U. hosts economics book show

AMMAN (Petra) — A commercial book exhibition was opened Sunday at Yarmouk University with eight libraries from all around Jordan participating in it. The exhibition, which is being organised by the economics and administrative sciences society at the university, was opened by the dean of the faculty of economics and administrative sciences, Dr. Hisham Gharaibeh. The four-day exhibition, which is the first of its kind to be held on the campus, includes books and publications on economics and administration.

Majali opens photo exhibition

AMMAN (Petra) — A four-day exhibition of photographs was opened Sunday at the University of Jordan. The exhibition, which was opened by the University president, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali, includes photographs depicting tourist and historic places in Jordan in addition to other photographs on Jordanian folklore and student activities. The opening ceremony was attended by the university vice-president, dean of students' affairs, the university librarian, and a large number of students.

Malhas urges tackling of environmental health problems

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The rapid progress and development in construction, agriculture and industry have had their adverse effects on the environment in the region and eventually on the health of the people in particular and on the economic development in general, according to Health Minister Zuhair Malhas.

Dr. Malhas was delivering an inaugural address at the international consultation meeting on environmental health research which started here Sunday at the Amman Hotel. The five-day meeting, which is being organised by the ministry in tandem with the World Health Organisation (WHO), is being attended by six international experts in the field of environmental health as well as by environmental specialists representing seven countries situated in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region. They are Egypt, Sudan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the host country, Jordan.

Dr. Malhas, in welcoming the participants to Jordan, pointed out WHO's history of cooperation with the Kingdom and said that the meeting is the fifth of its kind being held here during the last two months. He said that the existence of human beings in some parts of the world can result in a defect and hence a corruption in the balance of nature resulting in the bi-product of pollution. Dr. Malhas said that pollution increases through the greater use

of technology in addition to human waste. He pointed out that the advanced nations, because of their advanced state, undertook many precautions aimed at limiting and eradicating their pollution.

Outlining Jordan's environmental health problems, the minister said that the protection of drinking water resources, which are in short supply in Jordan, and its supply to the people require enormous efforts and continuous control.

"This is a very costly business which requires specialisation in chemical and bacteriological areas as well as knowledge in the maintenance of equipment so as to execute the work properly."

Dr. Malhas pointed out that for the last three years the ministry has examined water resources to determine the types of germs causing pollution.

"Due to the insufficiency of drinking water Jordan uses surface water which is purified at a station in the centre of the Jordan Valley. This, he said, "requires daily examination and supervision."

Regarding the drainage of waste water, Dr. Malhas said that it is an important and dangerous matter.

"Our problem," he said, "is not only to make sure that it does not provide a breeding ground for germs and poisonous chemicals but also to determine whether it can be processed and used for irrigation."

Another problem that faces the environmental health is the disposal of solid waste matter, Dr. Malhas added.

Referring to air pollution, Dr. Malhas said that the air is contaminated by dust which harbours chemical impurities from for example car exhausts, factories and chimneys.

In respect to the effects of insecticides and pesticides used in agriculture, Dr. Malhas pointed out that "it is a side effect inflicted on us which necessitates that we take every precaution against it."

"It is said that there is no proper implementation of the rules and instructions for the use of these pesticides. There are also no restrictions placed on its sellers and users a fact which has resulted in

the build up of intoxicating waste in the bodies of many farmers."

In the opening session, the chief of WHO Environmental Health Programme, Mohammad Islam Sheikh, delivered a message from the director of WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region, Hussein Gezairy, in which he thanked Jordan for hosting the meeting.

Dr. Sheikh, on behalf of Dr. Gezairy, referred to the two "historic resolutions" approved by the World Health Assembly (WHA), Resolution WHA.30.43, he said, prescribed that the principal social targets of WHO member states should be to attain for all people by the year 2,000 a level of health

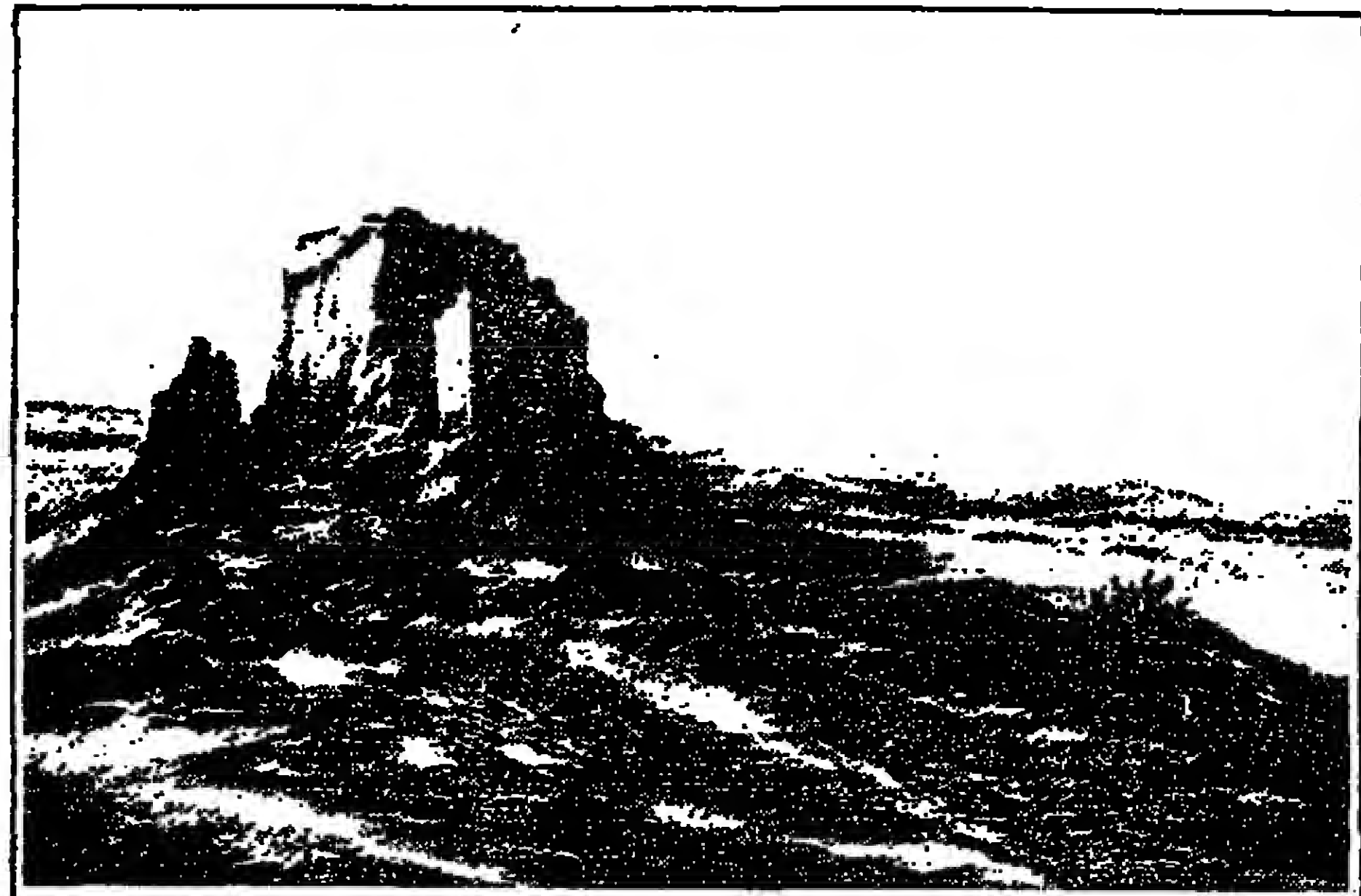
that will permit them to lead socially and economically productive lives.

The second resolution, WHA.30.33, Dr. Sheikh said, endorsed the recommendations made by the United Nations Water Conference, held in 1977, giving priority to the provision of a safe water supply and health sanitation service for all by the year 1990.

Dr. Sheikh added that the linkage between the two WHA resolutions is crucial given "the primary importance of environmental health together with other health services in the attainment of health for all by the year 2,000. On the research undertaken by the various sectors, Dr. Sheikh said that most of them centred upon urban and industrial situations "without adequately providing a solution to environmental health problems in the rural areas."

Specifying the objectives of the consultation meeting, Dr. Sheikh said that it will review the current research studies in the field of environmental health, with specific reference to those related to community water supply, sanitation and food.

The meeting will also to propose suitable venues for undertaking research.



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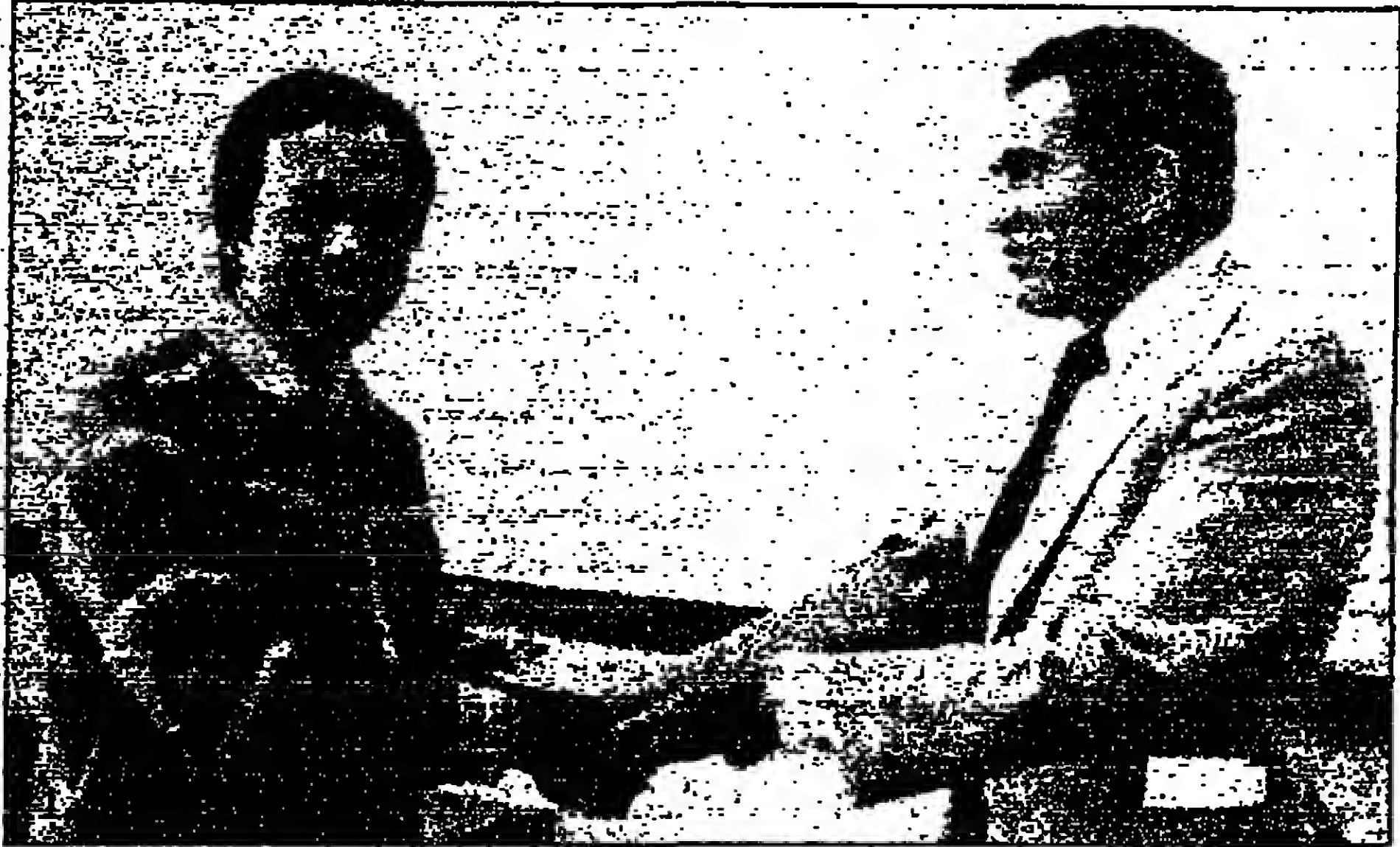
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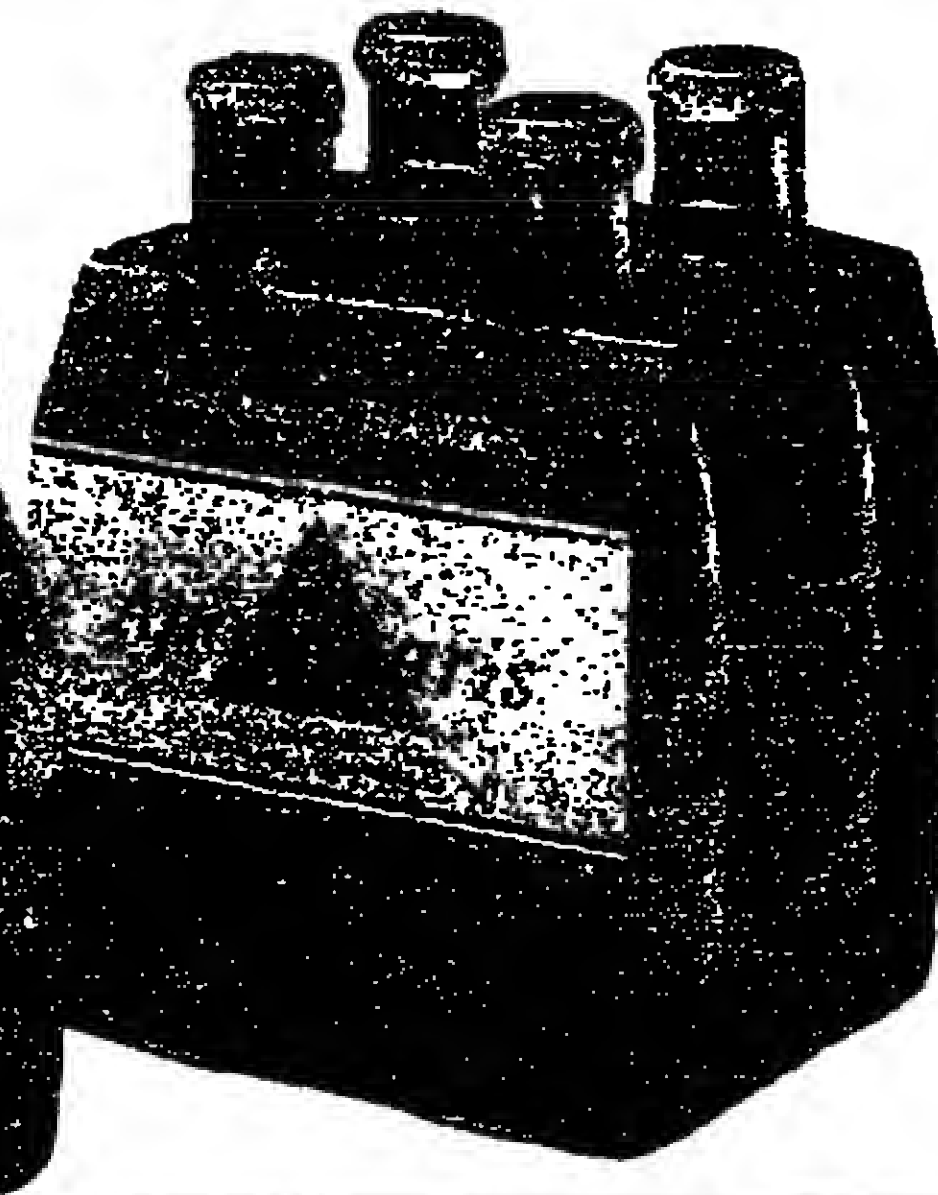
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Voices of disrespect

THE REAGAN administration seems obsessed with the idea of discontinuing American participation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). In the words of State Department spokesman John Hughes, the organisation has had so much "politicisation, attempts to restrict the freedom of the press and impose economic regulations." According to Hughes, the Reagan administration will take a final decision on the matter very soon.

In our view, it is the U.S. which is not paying enough respect to the organisation and its humanitarian principles, and activities. It is the U.S. that has been protecting Israel's violations of Arab cultural and historical sites in the occupied Arab territories in violation of UNESCO's charter which calls for the preservation of cultural and religious heritage of all nations. The Israelis have been excavating under Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, demolishing mosques, plundering churches, interfering in Arab schools, changing Arab educational programmes, imposing sanctions on university professors, detaining Arab school teachers and persecuting trade union leaders and mistreating Arab labourers.

These issues were raised on several occasions either at the U.N. General Assembly, the Security Council or UNESCO conferences. Not on a single occasion was the U.S. voice raised in protest against these Israeli violations and illegal activities. On the contrary, U.S. membership of UNESCO has obstructed the agency from imposing all the needed sanctions on the Zionist state.

Spokesman Hughes said that "the so-called new world information order was an issue that has reappeared in cycles in recent years and is one issue that the U.S. opposes." Didn't the delegates to UNESCO arrive at a compromise agreement on this issue? So why the fuss now? And, speaking about "politicisation", was it not the U.S. that threatened to stop its contributions to and leave UNESCO if Israel was expelled for its illegal actions in the occupied Arab territories? Have we not heard the same American threat levelled at other U.N. organisations, even the U.N. itself, folks? Until when, may we ask, can the international community continue to take this kind of talk from the U.S. — in defence of, guess what, Israel's long and disdainful record of violating even basic human rights?

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: U.S. no longer neutral

WE ARE not satisfied with the statement made by Larry Speakes, the White House press spokesman, who said that the U.S. would like to see the Palestinian fighters pulling out from Lebanon without any complications or problems. We regard the U.S. administration as being totally responsible for the safety of the Palestinians in the light of the repeated Israeli threats against their ships as they make the voyage to Cyprus or Greece. The U.S., which is bound to Israel by a strategic alliance, should take steps to stop any Israeli adventures that might endanger the life of the Palestinians. Should the attack occur, Washington would be considered as an aggressor in the launching of an attack on U.N. ships.

The U.S. cannot pretend to be neutral because Israel's plans have always been coordinated with Washington, and Speakes's statement can never absolve the American administration from such aggression. The Greek ships carrying the U.N. flag are due to arrive in Tripoli Monday to carry the Palestinians away, and it remains to be seen whether the U.S. will abide by its international principles and ethics in providing protection for the ships travelling in international waters.

Al Dustour: Anti-Palestinian conspiracy

ANOTHER EXODUS, this time from Tripoli, the beleaguered Lebanese city that witnessed one of the fiercest phases of inter Arab fighting on record. The Palestinians are leaving Tripoli for the unknown as they did last year when they were forced to leave Beirut which was besieged by Israeli invasion forces by land and sea. This time the Palestinians are leaving a city besieged, most shamefully, by Arab forces by land and by the Israeli enemy by sea. They are moving away not under Arab protection but by guarantees of protection from foreign nations which volunteered to defend the Palestinian fighters from Israel's treacherous attacks.

With the departure of the fighters from Tripoli, another chapter in the conspiracy on the Palestine problem will have come to a conclusion — a chapter which all Arabs ought to draw lessons from and take precautions in the future. It is indeed shameful that certain Arab countries, which claim to be striving to achieve a strategic balance with the Israeli enemy and raise slogans in support of the Palestinian people, are now helping the Israeli enemy to get rid of the Palestinians — their fiercest foes on the battlefield.

Sawt Al Shaab: Lessons from Prophet

THE ARAB Nation, which has long suffered from weakness and instability, ought to take a lesson from the anniversary of Prophet Mohammad's birthday. The current dangers threatening the Arab and Muslim nations, their identity and future, stem from the weakness in their faith and the divisions among them. Returning to true faith and religion is the answer to all our problems because Islam embodies religion and struggle for liberation — a stage necessary for achieving our aspired goals.

When Prophet Mohammad came to the world, the Arab Nation was as divided as it is now, divided into tribes and groups continually fighting among themselves or serving the interests of foreign powers who had influence on this region. The time has now come for the Arab and Muslim nations to rise up from oblivion, unify their ranks under the banner of Islam and fight the enemy with a new spirit. The time has now come for the nation to take lessons from the Prophet who led his people towards successes and progress.

DE FACTONOMICS

Alliance against whom?

The American-Israeli strategic alliance understanding, which was reached during the visit of Mr. Shamir to Washington three weeks ago, has raised justified concerns among Arab officials and ordinary citizens. What are its contents? Its implications? Is it a matter of national policy for the United States or part of an electoral campaign?

When asked about the agreement, Mr. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, responded nervously: Show me its text. Indeed, the American-Israeli alliance has no text to refer to yet. But why bother about a text if the resulting actions have been already initiated?

The American press has reported that the alliance offers Israel many enticements.

Economic and military aid was raised from \$2.6 billion to \$3.1 billion with a larger portion as grants. Israel will have access to sophisticated technology to develop its new Lavijet fighter. A joint political military committee will meet next January to coordinate matters related to military manoeuvres, stockpiling of U.S. equipment in Israel and a joint stand in Lebanon. America will buy additional Israeli weapons and will allow Israel to sell more of its weapons in third countries.

It is also reported that Israel, on its part, did not offer in exchange any freeze on its colonisation policy, nor an acceptance to negotiate on the basis of last year's Reagan initiative. There are also serious doubts on Israel's willingness to wage a war against Syria just

to serve the United States interests, whether these interests are confined to reestablish a friendly government in Lebanon, or to pressure the Syrians to withdraw or for Israel to play a dominating role in containing Soviet influence.

The New U.S.-Israel partnership boils down to definite gains for Israel, coordination in Lebanon and, most important for the Reagan Administration, a guaranteed support of the Zionist lobby for reelecting President Reagan. Thus, the alliance may be short-lived since it serves only short-term objectives. Nevertheless, its implications are very serious.

The United States has become very blunt in its full support for Israel. The Arabs do

not need to argue this point any further. What can be more than a strategic cooperation agreement and full political support at international conferences? Things are now very clear and Arab moderates are cornered. America's assumed evenhandedness has become a matter of the past.

The United States previous policy to contain the Soviet influence in the Middle East was sought through wider pacts that involved Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, and for some time, Iraq. Now, America has picked up only Israel for its cold war campaign. This makes the effort unconvincing.

The Arabs pointed out three years ago, when the former U.S. Secretary of State, Alexander Haig, announced the

conclusion of a strategic cooperation agreement with Israel, that they do not share the American view of an imminent Russian threat. The Arab concern was, and continues to be, to curtail Israel expansionist policies, end its occupation of Arab lands and ensure for the Palestinian people their legitimate rights.

There was some hope a year ago that the United States will be able to bring about an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and concentrate on the search for peaceful settlement of the Palestinian issue. After the American-Israeli partnership, moderate Arab governments are compelled to look for other alternatives. The Arab individual will look inward and become gradually fu-

damentalist. Both moves will help evolve new attitudes in the Arab society, including a true revival of the Islamic and other values, frankness and direct treatment of issues, strong cooperation and sympathy among Arab peoples and the resort to violent actions against enemy interests.

Many Americans blame the Arab for not making their views influence the American policy-makers through their public. We recognise that we do not have the capability to outfight the Zionist lobby. But the American Administration has all the facts needed to pursue a proper policy in the Middle East. It is only a matter of priority between American long-term interests in the area and the short-lived preferences of a given administration.

Premature withdrawal from Lebanon threatens vital U.S. interests, Reagan tells Congress

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has informed the U.S. Congress that a "premature withdrawal" of the Multinational Force (MNF) from Beirut "would certainly bring about a return to full-scale hostilities in Lebanon and regional instability threatening vital U.S. interests."

In a report sent to the legislators Dec. 14, Mr. Reagan said that the presence of the U.S., French, Italian and British contingents "symbolises Western support for Lebanon's efforts not only to withstand external pressure but to enter serious negotiations with Syria on troop withdrawals."

The president declared that "premature withdrawal of the MNF would damage seriously the international credibility of the United States and its partners and call into question the resolve of the west to carry out its responsibilities to help the free world defend itself."

Mr. Reagan's report, prepared by Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, was made in compliance with a directive in the Multinational Force in Lebanon Resolution of last October in which Congress authorised an 18-month stay for U.S. Marines in Lebanon.

The Reagan report, dated Dec. 12, said that the option was being "kept open" for replacing the MNF by another type of international peacekeeping force "at an appropriate time."

"As the programme of national reconciliation and extension of Lebanese governmental authority progresses, the need for a foreign multinational presence will be reduced and the MNF can be reduced and eventually eliminated," the president reported.

However, he said that "it is still not possible to predict the duration of the presence of these forces; we will continue to assess this question in the light of progress toward the objective of national reconciliation and establishment of Lebanese government control."

Mr. Reagan said that Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, while in Washington Dec. 1-2, "rededicated himself to making rapid progress on the important issue (of) ensuring a wider representation of Lebanese communities in the political process."

Mr. Gemayel has agreed with the U.S. that "political accommodation and negotiation" would be a necessary part of the process of expanding Lebanese governmental control throughout areas not occupied by foreign forces, Mr. Reagan noted.

Mr. Reagan made these other points in his congressional report: — Although it is "impossible to be precise as to target dates, particularly in view of intermittent resumption of fighting, we believe the LAF (Lebanese Armed Forces) is significantly improving its capabilities to meet its responsibilities to assist the GOL (Government of Lebanon) to expand and control its authority."

— Strengthening the Lebanese Armed Forces "remains an essential element" of U.S. policy. Following is the full text of President Reagan's letter to Congress:

I am providing herewith a further report with respect to the situation in Lebanon and the participation of the United States Armed Forces in the Multinational Force. This report, prepared by the secretaries of state and defence, is consistent with section four of the Multinational Force Lebanon Resolution. This report also includes the information called for by the House version of the resolution

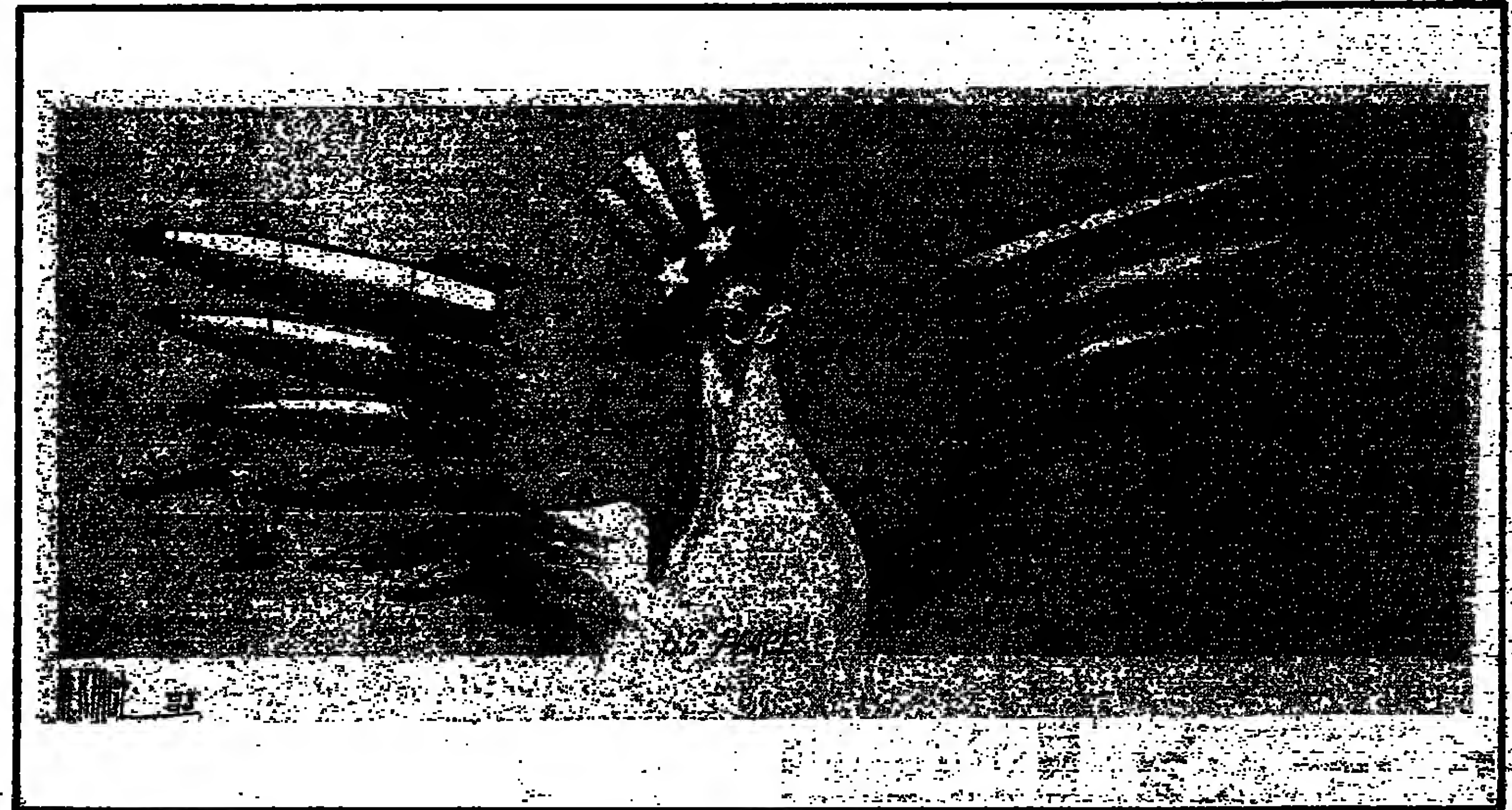
and is submitted in accordance with its more restrictive time limits.

I remain convinced that congressional support for our continued participation in the Multinational Force is critical to peace, national reconciliation, and the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. We will, of course, keep you informed as to further developments with respect to this situation.

The government of Lebanon (GOL) requested the return of the Multinational Force (MNF) to the Beirut area following the tragedy of Sabra/Shatila. The presence of the MNF was requested specifically to facilitate the restoration of Lebanese government sovereignty and authority over the Beirut area and thereby to further efforts of the Lebanese government to assure the safety of persons in the area and to bring an end to the violence. The MNF remains in Lebanon to help provide the Lebanese government and Lebanese communities an opportunity to reach agreement on broadening the government and to negotiate the withdrawal of foreign forces. The presence of U.S. forces is a critical part of a shared effort with our Western allies, the British, French and Italians, in the Multinational Force. They are as committed as we to assisting the Lebanese to restore peace and stability to their country. The presence of this Multinational Force further symbolises Western support for Lebanon's efforts not only to withstand external pressure but to enter serious negotiations with Syria on troop withdrawals. Premature withdrawal of the MNF would damage seriously the international credibility of the United States and its partners and call into question the resolve of the West to carry out its responsibilities to help the "free world" defend itself. Such action would certainly bring about a return to full scale hostilities in Lebanon and regional instability threatening "vital U.S. interests."

Level of fighting

On Sept. 26, 1983, a ceasefire for the Beirut and nearby mountain areas (the Shouf) became effective among the Lebanese government, "the Druze, the Shi'ite and the Syrian government. Saudi Arabia and the United States played major mediating roles in achieving this agreement. The ceasefire agreement of September relates only to the Shouf and Beirut. It does not apply to the situation in Tripoli, an area outside the purview of the MNF, in any case. On Oct. 23, two suicide truck bombs destroyed U.S. and French MNF buildings killing almost 300 soldiers. The French Air Force responded on Nov. 16 to the attack in an airstrike on "Iranian positions in the Bekaa." The Israeli Air Force conducted a series of airstrikes against "chiefly Palestinian positions in the Shouf and Bekaa in response to the Nov. 4 truck bombing of IDF headquarters in Sidon." On Dec. 3, U.S. reconnaissance planes were fired on by Syrian anti-aircraft guns and surface-to-air missiles. The United States "responded to this attack with airstrikes on the offending positions" on Dec. 4. These strikes were limited in nature, proportionate to the attack on our reconnaissance planes, and designed to prevent further such attacks. Our reconnaissance flights and their protection are necessary to ensure the safety of the MNF in Lebanon. They had no other purpose. Two aircraft were lost, one airman killed and one



captured. On the same day, heavy shelling from the Shouf onto Marine positions killed eight Marines and wounded two.

There have been virtually daily violations of the Sept. 26 ceasefire in the Shouf and Beirut areas. The Security Arrangements Committee, established by the ceasefire agreement of September, continues to meet virtually every day and attempts to resolve the disputes sparking the ceasefire violations. The level of fighting changes from day to day, depending on the degree of success of continued efforts of the Security Arrangements Committee to resolve problems.

The flareups usually do not last for more than a few hours; continuous fighting has not lasted for over one day since the Sept. 26 ceasefire. Some of the firing has been directed at Marine positions at the airport, which has been closed since Dec. 1. It is not possible at this time to predict the duration or course of the intermittent fighting.

Responsibilities, activities and composition of the MNF

Under its mandate, the MNF provides an interposition force at agreed locations, constituting a multinational presence requested by the Lebanese government to assist it and the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) in the Beirut area. This presence facilitates the restoration of Lebanese government sovereignty and authority over the Beirut area and thereby furthers the efforts of the Lebanese government to assure the safety of persons in the area. The MNF is not authorised to engage in combat, but may exercise self-defence.

The MNF is currently composed of the following units which perform the functions indicated at the request of the Lebanese government. Their precise functions within the MNF mission have varied over time and continue to be subject to adjustment in light of changing circumstances: — One U.S. Marine amphibious unit stationed at Beirut airport as an interposition force which also provides security forces at U.S. diplomatic facilities in Beirut; — Two interposition Italian battalions in southwest Beirut which also help protect the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps; — Two French battalions serving as an interposition force in and near the port of Beirut; — One British Motorised company serving as an interposition

force east of the Beirut Airport. In addition, each participant in the MNF has naval and air support forces in the region.

MNF military casualties

The following military casualties have occurred since the MNF deployment to Beirut in September 1982:

	Killed	Wounded	Captured
U.S.	250	121	1
Italy	2	18	
France	75	56	
U.K.	0	1	

Our strategy to reduce and eventually eliminate the MNF begins with our diplomatic effort to encourage reconciliation among Lebanese factions, expand Lebanese government control over the territory of Lebanon, and create circumstances that will lead to removal of all foreign troops from Lebanon. The option of replacing the MNF by another type of international force at an appropriate time is also being kept open. As the programme of national reconciliation and extension of Lebanese governmental authority progresses, the need for a foreign multinational presence will be reduced and the MNF can be reduced and eventually eliminated. It is still not possible to predict the duration of the presence of these forces; we will continue to assess this question in the light of progress toward the objective of national reconciliation and establishment of Lebanese government control.

In addition to their contributions of troops to the MNF, members of the MNF are providing military and economic assistance to Lebanon. The U.S. is providing \$150 million in 1983/84 in economic assistance. France has offered \$125 million in 1983/84, mostly in commercial credits, while Italy is providing \$142 million in soft loans over the next three-four years. The U.K. has provided \$3 million, but it and the others are channelling additional contributions to Lebanon through the European Economic Community. Prime Minister Craxi of Italy has proposed additional economic support for Lebanon as an incentive to rapid progress in the reconciliation process. The U.S. has strongly supported this initiative.

The U.S. is also providing \$117.5 million in 1983/84 in military loans for military equipment

and training as part of our concerted effort to reconstitute the LAF and make it a strong arm of the central government's authority. Reprogramming of additional funds is being contemplated.

The U.S. and Lebanon agreed on Dec. 2 to establish economic and military committees to provide additional structure to our

agreement met in Geneva under President Gemayel's chairmanship from Oct. 31-Nov. 3. The agenda had been prepared for the conference a week previously in a one-day meeting of representatives of the government and the factional leaders. The conference themselves achieved an important measure of personal reconciliation at Geneva and were able to reach a compromise on the first item of the agenda, which was the Arab character of Lebanon. The conference participants also agreed on a method for excluding divisive debate on the May 17 Lebanon-Israel agreement from the conference, permitting the conference to adjourn its first session in an atmosphere of cordiality that was so widely predicted. It is significant that the conference left behind a subcommittee to continue discussion of internal political reforms. That subcommittee has produced a draft agreement which would form a basis for further national reconciliation efforts. President Gemayel, in his discussions in Washington on Dec. 1 and 2, rededicated himself to making rapid progress on the important issue ensuring a wider representation of Lebanese communities in the political process.

Progress in training

Strengthening the LAF remains an essential element of our Lebanon policy. Although the LAF has not yet attained the desired level of proficiency, it performed well during the August-September combat. The LAF is at least as effective now as it was prior to the heavy fighting. Although it is impossible to be precise as to target dates, particularly in view of intermittent resumption of fighting, we believe the LAF is significantly improving its capabilities to meet its responsibilities to assist the GOL to expand its control and authority.

Programmes to improve leadership at middle levels and to enhance recruitment, and retention of qualified personnel are underway. The LAF has not had trouble absorbing increased equipment shipments provided by the U.S. and other countries. Current U.S. efforts focus on training and possible support of an expanded helicopter programme. We have completed a survey of Lebanese Air Force requirements, and are considering ways to support an expanded helicopter programme through pilot training and perhaps maintenance assistance.

To date, the GOL has financed its substantial re-equipment programme through a combination of credits and its own resources. Continued fighting in Lebanon and the scope of the programme may require the GOL to seek increased credits.

Progress toward national reconciliation

The Lebanese Reconciliation Committee, which was provided for in the September ceasefire

agreement met in Geneva under President Gemayel's chairmanship from Oct. 31-Nov. 3. The agenda had been prepared for the conference a week previously in a one-day meeting of representatives of the government and the factional leaders. The conference themselves achieved an important measure of personal reconciliation at Geneva and were able to reach a compromise on the first item of the agenda, which was the Arab character of Lebanon. The conference participants also agreed on a method for excluding divisive debate on the May 17 Lebanon-Israel agreement from the conference, permitting the conference to adjourn its first session in an atmosphere of cordiality that was so widely predicted. It is significant that the conference left behind a subcommittee to continue discussion of internal political reforms. That subcommittee has produced a draft agreement which would form a basis for further national reconciliation efforts. President Gemayel, in his discussions in Washington on Dec. 1 and 2, rededicated himself to making rapid progress on the important issue ensuring a wider representation of Lebanese communities in the political process.

Political settlement

In addition to the efforts already described relating to national reconciliation, President Gemayel, in his discussions in Washington in December, agreed on the need to expand government control throughout the areas not occupied by foreign forces. He further agreed that political accommodation and negotiation would be a necessary part of this process. President Gemayel has undertaken to proceed rapidly in this direction, and the U.S. will provide its diplomatic support and assistance to this essential goal. It was also confirmed that he will pursue vigorously efforts to engage Syrian discussions to achieve Syrian troops with drawings Israel has already withdrawn in the border in the May 17 Lebanon-Israel agreement. We have encouraged Lebanon to continue discussions to facilitate the establishment of government control throughout Lebanon. And, as a result of these discussions, the president's new personal representative for Middle East negotiations reported for the first time Dec. 5 for intensified discussions of issues related to a political settlement. — USA

'Controlled educational policy needed to regulate brain outflow'

By Dr. Ibrahim Ata

Over the past three decades, the Arab World has witnessed major population movements within itself and in other regions. Among them has been a steady and highly trained professional and scientific emigration of a large proportion of the population to Western countries. The trend has acquired the widely accepted term of brain drain, or better still brain erosion, a problem which requires a solution.

This article addresses itself to examining the determinants of the outflow, its volume and consequences, with a final note on how to change the direction of such emigratory trend.

Literature on international migration reveals a host of determinants which sway qualified individuals to emigrate into richer countries. These determinants, however, vary in degree, and are not identical amongst various developing countries, as it depends on the level of development of the country and the perception of the individual concerned.

Push/pull determinants

The push/pull determinants are usually cited as the main forces behind the brain erosion. Notwithstanding, a scientist would not migrate unless the gates of both the home country and receiving one are open.

The so-called backwardness of centres of higher education in the Middle East (hospitals included) is commonly cited as a major 'push' force. Evidence of this kind was published by Zahlan, an Arab scientist, in 1969. He observed that the number of publishing scientists in the whole of the Arab

World was 581 — as opposed to 1,542 in Israel. Zahlan very pointedly attributes such backwardness to the society's lack of concern for individual's health and welfare in favour of trade and real estate.

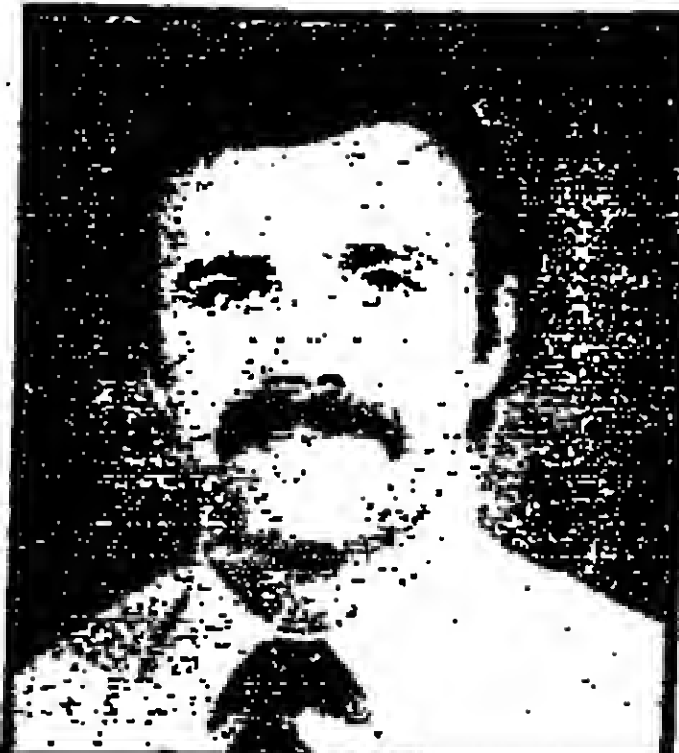
Another scientist, T. Zarour, lists the following factors: 1. Poor educational planning often results in 'superfluous' over-qualified manpower. 2. Under production of educated people in certain specialties in the West results in the West providing better opportunities, more attractive salaries and better research facilities to qualified scientists from this region. 3. Monopolisation of positions through practices of nepotism often undermines promotion-based merit.

Better opportunities

The main pull factors relate to better employment and research opportunities in Western countries; the respect and recognition of the emigrants talents by the host country; and the social and legal acceptance in Canada, Australia and the U.S. — it is much easier to be granted citizenship in these countries than in any Arab country.

All these act as means to fulfill ones scientific aspirations and feeling of excellence, especially when one is considered over-specialised in ones country, or because his expertise is regarded out of place.

We have listed only a few of the forces behind emigration, not including political instability, freedom of opinion, social barriers, and so on. It must be stressed, in this regard that the forces behind brain drain from Arab countries are reflected in, and can be generalised, in the same manner to



Dr. Ibrahim Ata

many other developing countries.

The following three Western countries: Canada, England and the U.S. attract 75 per cent of qualified emigrants from Third World countries. Between 1961 and 1976, a total of sixty thousand medical, one hundred thousand scientists and engineers have drifted there.

Financial gains

The financial gains which these countries accrue are quite enormous. For example, the U.S. in 1970 netted \$2.9 billion by receiving qualified emigrants from Asia alone, with one third of this amount from Arab countries — without having to spend one cent on their training. This amount does not even include the revenues that come in the form of income taxes.

The American Council for National Services estimated a total of ninety thousand qualified Arab emigrants from Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Tunisia, and Algeria, to the U.S. between 1966 and 1975. Another fifteen thousand emigrated from the same

countries to Canada between 1963 and 1966.

Another study conducted in 1970, detailed that 90 per cent of Lebanese natural scientists emigrated or resided abroad, and 56.5 per cent of Syrian engineering graduates left Syria altogether between 1962 and 1966. (Noteworthy is the fact that lawyers from Arab countries rarely emigrate overseas since law degrees often do not grant them international recognition).

It is scientifically established that a relationship between studying overseas and emigration of qualified Arabs, does exist. The previously cited study of Zahlan found that 60 per cent of Arab students who studied in Western countries stayed there; whilst only 15 per cent of those who studied in socialist, or developing countries, do so.

Other findings noted a relationship between variables such as family contact 'overseas', level of education, field of specialisation (and religious affiliation, as is the case in Lebanon), and what country of destination people choose. University graduates, for example, immigrate to Canada, France, England and the U.S. Technicians, and other skilled workers, find opportunities in Arab oil-producing countries, Australia, and to a lesser extent the U.S.

It must be noted, that brain drain involves not only the migration of scientists (doctors, and engineers included) but also those in other fields of scholarship, such as historians, writers, poets and music composers. It is because the bulk of international outflow is composed of scientists, that the statistical information becomes somewhat biased and incomplete.

Indeed, statistics can be of assistance in charting current trends of brain drain, but do not show as the amount of damage that is inflicted on the economic system.

Benefits and drawbacks

Opinions analysed in various reviews about the relative benefits, or drawbacks, of the so-called brain drain are varied.

In a short term, perspective, repatriated ideas, remittances and skills are usually cited as benefits. However, other variables must be taken into consideration in the long term. For example, whatever portion of returnees to a country like Egypt might eventually, it'll be very small in proportion to the unemployment figures. Similarly, remittances to Jordan for example are often not invested in productive enterprises that contribute to the economic growth. Add in that the total dependence of a large number of families on the money remitted from abroad. Other drawbacks include an irreversible trend of a spillover of the cream of the crop from poor countries into affluent ones.

Researchers differ in opinion on whether brain drain is merely a social phenomenon or an international problem. Yet such differences are abridged in a consensus of opinion that the primary cause is an inequitable economic system.

A number of proposals have been put forward in order to alleviate the effects of the brain drain phenomenon, or problem if you like, in this region.

At the World Lebanon Conference in 1977, Prince Hassan proposed that the host countries provide compensatory facilities in response to the emigration of qua-

lified hands, whereby the importing countries pay the expenses of training such qualified scientists to their countries of origin. Another, was to apply certain taxes upon entry of Arab scientists to Western countries, and that the revenues are channelled ultimately to the country of origin. The latter proposal could possibly be regarded a violation of human rights principles.

Controlled policy

With respect to Jordan, the educational policy has to be controlled if 'brain outflow' is to be regulated. For if the ratio of graduates exceeded economic demands, the outflow of unemployed professionals will increase — as is the case with medical graduates.

The suggestion that the creation of more adequate jobs will keep our scientists at bay seems an impossible task to crack. Besides, the rate of 'overseas' contacts, the increase in emigration of relatives, and better communication with the West, will predictably swell the brain drain even further.

The broad solutions that were outlined as the ultimate panacea admittedly require further probing. It is my belief, however, that unless the primary forces behind emigration are identified, and the needs and aspirations of our qualified scientists are catered for, there will be little room left for optimism.

The writer is professor of sociology at Yarmouk University, Irbid. He contributed the above commentary to the Jordan Times.

Randa Habib's Corner

Killing good steaks

THERE IS a Ministry of Supply. This ministry controls the prices in favour of the consumer. That's how it should be. However, everything is not as simple as it looks. Owners of restaurants, pizzerias, hamburger shops have briefed me on certain points and have asked me to publish them. Their first demand is to have the prices related to the quality. They say that when the ministry of supply imposes the price of 500 fils for a pizza, for example, they should take into consideration whether the tomatoes used are fresh or canned, if the ham is fresh etc...

A loaf of bread made with milk should not have the same price as the one made with water. The same applies to meat. We all know how many different kinds of meat there is. A rumsteak or a chateaubriand can never cost the same as a simple steak or minced meat. The same goes for a hamburger that can be made from leftovers or from fresh meat.

A pastry shop owner who was making an excellent bread with milk and butter had to stop this practice because the ministry had refused to allow him to sell this bread at a higher price than the normal bread. It goes without saying that to make this bread the bakery owner had to use milk and butter which made his bread more costly.

The people who complained to me told me also that if the owner of a takeaway restaurant wanted to be reputable, he had to lose money or sacrifice the quality to gain money, running the risk of losing his customers or putting up with their displeasure.

They all agree that the solution would be in a better understanding of their problems on the part of the authorities. Price estimation should be based on quality. To reach this, the price controllers should be "connoisseurs" in this field and this means that they should be able to differentiate between a good "filet" and normal meat and between a simple pastry and a costly cake.

Washington acts to insure survival of grizzly bear

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government is working to insure the survival of America's grizzly bears.

The grizzly is presently listed as a threatened species in the 48 conterminous U.S. states, where it is estimated that there are now fewer than 1,000 in the wild.

The efforts of U.S. forest officials and scientists will be combined to encourage the recovery of the grizzly bear population and make recommendations to state governments concerning ways to protect those animals, according to U.S. Department of Agriculture officials. USA.

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SPORTS

Nystrom gives Sweden Davis Cup boost

SYDNEY (R) — Joakim Nystrom won the New South Wales Open Tennis Championship here on Sunday to bring Sweden their second major Australian title in eight days and boost spirits for their Davis Cup final against the Australians next week.

Nystrom followed up Mats Wilander's victory in the Australian Open in Melbourne with a 2-6, 6-3, 6-1 triumph over American Mike Bauer which amazed Swedish Davis Cup captain Hans Olsson.

Olsson said he was "the most surprised man in the country" because of the form shown by his players before the Davis Cup final clash in Melbourne, beginning on

December 26.

"Before I left to come to Australia I did not dare to think we would carry off the two most important tennis titles here," Olsson said. "I am astonished. I did not think it possible."

Nystrom is only the second European player to win the New South Wales Open in the 98-year history of the tournament, following Alex Metreveli of the Soviet Union in 1972.

But Olsson refused to say whether the win would give Nystrom the second Davis Cup singles spot behind Wilander in preference to Anders Jarryd, the regular choice.

Jarryd was beaten by Bauer in the third round here, and Nystrom is unquestionably the player in form after completing his first Grand Prix win and collecting his biggest pay cheque of \$20,000.

"I will be looking at both closely over the next week of practice. I want to choose the one who is fittest and best equipped. It's a big decision," Davis Cup captain Olsson said.

Jarryd has a good Davis Cup record. He has lost only twice and beat Argentina's Jose-Luis Clerc in the semifinals in Stockholm last October.

Nystrom, a 21-year-old right-hander, has played only one Davis Cup singles — a "dead" rubber against the Soviet Union in Sweden in March which he lost.

But he has adapted well to the grass courts of Australia. Ironically, he is allergic to grass and missed Britain's Wimbledon Championships this year because he did not think he could cope with it. He needs medicine as an antidote whenever he plays on the surface.

IAAF bans 8 athletes for life after dope tests

MANILA (R) — Eight athletes have been banned for life by the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) for failing or refusing to take dope tests. IAAF President Primo Nebiolo said on Sunday.

The bans were dished out as the IAAF agreed to tougher measures to combat drug-taking in athletics. Four athletes — Juan de la Cruz and Juan Nunez of the Dominican Republic, Maria Cristina Betancourt Ramirez and Rosa Fernandez of Cuba — were banned for failing dope tests at the Pan American Games in Venezuela last August.

Two others — Darius Juzyszn of Poland and Hungary's Agnes Herczeg — were barred for failing tests at the European Cup final in London in the same month while Portugal's Elioso Rios failed a test at an international meeting at Viareggio, Italy, in July.

But Sweden's Lars Erik Karlstrom was banned for refusing a test at a meeting in Copenhagen in August.

Nebiolo said the IAAF Council

which concluded its three-day meeting here, also agreed in principle to increase random checks and ruled that no world records would be recognised unless the athlete immediately underwent a dope test.

Nebiolo said the athletes had been banned for life but their national federations could ask for a revocation after 18 months.

But all eight have effectively been barred from competing in next year's Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

"Sometimes records are broken at smaller meetings but these would not be recognised unless the athlete takes a dope test," Nebiolo said.

IAAF Secretary John Holt said random checks were being increased in a bid to stamp out drug taking along with other measures to ensure athletes remained dope-free throughout a championship.

He said some athletes looked at time tables and stopped just before taking part in an event. He said the IAAF was also working on a proposal to set up flying squads which would arrive at a competition to conduct dope tests.

Dutch on brink of European soccer finals

ROTTERDAM (R) — The Netherlands defeated Malta 5-0 here Saturday night to make virtually certain of qualifying for the finals of the European Soccer Championship.

The result means Spain face the almost impossible task of beating Malta by 11 clear goals at home next Wednesday in the last match of Group Seven to finish ahead of the Dutch on goal difference.

But despite their enviable position the Dutch must feel they should have scored more often against one of Europe's weakest sides. They pinned Malta in their

own half for much of the match but found it difficult to create clear-cut chances against a packed defence.

Only three goals in the last 20 minutes, the final one in the dying seconds of the game, put the Dutch close to the sort of winning margin they were seeking. Their marksmen were Frank Rijkaard (2), Gerald Vanenburg, Ben Wijnstekers and Peter Houtman.

The Maltese hero was goalkeeper John Bonello, who dominated his penalty area and thwarted the Dutch with a series of fine saves.

Soviet Soccer Federation to discuss national team failure

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union's sports committee Sunday condemned the declining state of soccer in the country and called for a meeting of the National Soccer Federation to work out a solution. TASS news-agency reported.

The Soviet national side, who just failed to qualify for the European Championship finals from Group Two, have come in for heavy criticism recently from the

sports committee, the overall national organising body, who claim there are "serious miscalculations" in preparing the country's top teams.

"The main task in the 1984 season is to achieve success with the Olympic side and with clubs Dinamo Minsk, Spartak Moscow, Shakhtyor Donetsk and Dnipro in the European competitions," the committee said.

The Soviet Union has had limited success in Europe's three major club competitions, lifting the European Cup Winners' Cup twice in the past eight years, the last when Dynamo Tbilisi beat East Germany's Carl Zeiss Jena 2-1 in 1981.

A federation meeting, probably in the early part of next year, is likely to lead to sweeping managerial and coaching changes at both national and club level.

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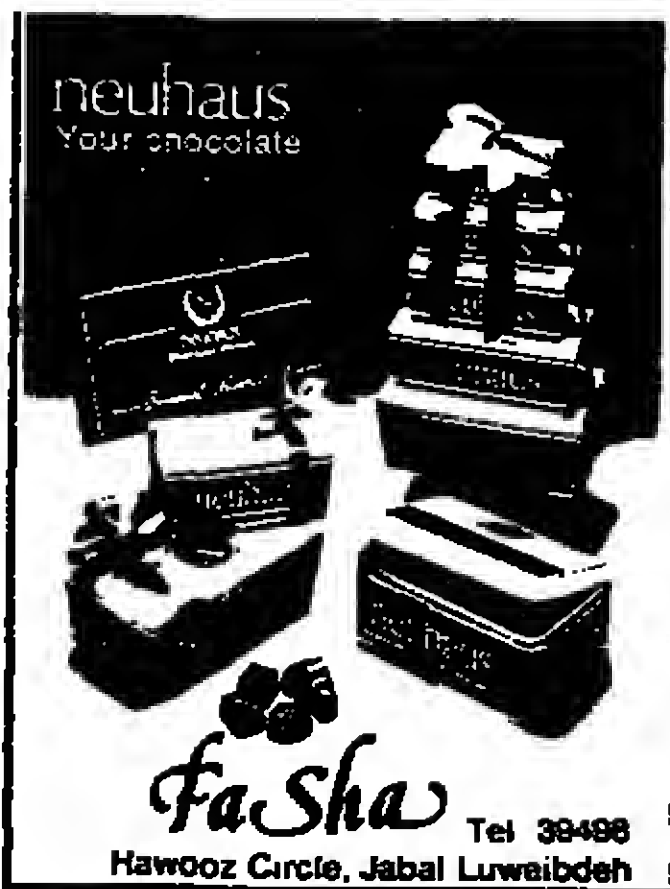
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Europeans worried, frustrated over dollar's steady appreciation

LONDON (R) — Despite American efforts to convince other countries that a powerful dollar is not all bad, European political leaders and central bankers are exasperated by the U.S. currency's non-stop rise on world money markets.

And there seems little they can do about it, with U.S. interest rates predicted to stay high into 1984 to prevent the strong economy, causing and political tensions in the Middle East, and explaining the dollar.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan earlier this month pointed to the considerable trade benefits for exporters able to sell at cheap prices in the United States market due to the depreciation of their national currencies averaging more than 18 percent this year compared with 1980-82.

He denied in Brussels that the high value of the dollar was harming Washington's trading partners.

Trade between the United States and Western Europe had nearly returned to balance, he said, mainly because of the strength of the dollar making U.S. goods more expensive on world markets.

This also helped Third World exports to the U.S., he said.

But European leaders as diverse as British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, a free-market Conservative, and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, a socialist, believe the flight of capital to the United States attracted by high interest rates is starving the European Community of needed investment and endangering its members' recovery from recession.

Because oil and industrial raw materials are priced in dollars, importing countries must pay more for them, increasing pressure on their balance of payments and worsening inflation.

Mrs. Thatcher, in an open breach with Reaganomics that caused surprise in political circles here, said the large U.S. budget deficit was "causing high interest rates which are extremely damaging to this country and other European countries and are in fact preventing us from getting the amount of investment we should have here by withdrawing a lot of capital to the U.S."

She added that the U.S. deficit of around \$200 billion would "cause great trouble within 12 months."

Mr. Papandreu, in a Brussels speech on last month, called on the 10 member nations of the Common Market to counter high U.S. interest rates by strict res-

trictions on the outflow of capital.

The high U.S. rates served only Washington's budgetary interests and threatened the very foundations of the international monetary system, he said, adding that European savings were being used to finance the U.S. budget deficit.

Former West German chancellor Mr. Helmut Schmidt has also been a frequent critic of an interest-rate level he calls the highest since the days of Jesus Christ.

In Washington he said the European Community may be forced to impose currency export controls to combat the effect of the U.S. budget deficits on interest rates and the exchange rate of the dollar.

The opposition Labour Party in Britain has long advocated the reimposition of exchange controls, abolished by Mrs. Thatcher in 1979.

It complains that domestic interest rates are more exposed than ever to international pressures and that British companies and pension funds now prefer to invest their money abroad rather than in British industry.

But any return to exchange controls in Britain would be a bitter pill for Mrs. Thatcher to swallow.

NEWS ANALYSIS

and probably politically impossible, most analysts believe.

The French government, which was a sharp critic of the dollar's strength and the ill-effects on others earlier in the year, has been strangely silent as the dollar has soared to around 8.40 francs, compared with 5.75 francs 18 months ago.

But this may reflect mainly the general air of resignation in Europe that little practical can be done to change sentiment of the exchange markets under the present floating system in effect since 1973, and it is mainly a matter of waiting for what some believe will eventually be a "brutal correction."

The U.S. trade deficit is now running at over \$8 billion a month as American exports fail to find overseas buyers. In normal circumstances this would be enough to pull the dollar down on foreign exchanges.

But the world has now moved back to a dollar standard, and each new bout of political tension sees money pouring into the dollar as the world number-one safe haven.

Gold used to perform this function but now seems to have become another victim of the dollar.

Central bankers at their monthly meeting in Basle expressed concern about the dollar's strength and made clear it was inconvenient, but stopped short of announcing any new steps such as joint intervention in markets.

Previous interventions have had only marginal and temporary effect and no nation wants to waste precious financial reserves on a lost cause when dollar sentiment is so strong.

The West German central bank has been acting strategically, however, to sell dollars, mainly at the daily Frankfurt fixing session.

Some European bankers believe concerted and firm action by central banks is needed from time to time to give the markets a lead, rather than the present U.S. policy of intervening only rarely when markets become disorderly.

The Reagan administration has intervened only a handful of times since it took office.

Mr. Christopher McMahon, deputy governor of the Bank of England, recently deplored the volatility of exchange rates, which he said showed a persistent tendency to overshoot.

Uncertainty caused by such instability reduced investment worldwide, fuelled inflation and increased protectionist pressure in

countries at a competitive disadvantage, he said in urging a firm guiding hand from the authorities.

Treasury Secretary Regan denies the U.S. budget deficit is the only cause of high American interest rates, pointing to other factors such as fiscal policy, monetary policy and inflationary expectations.

He also says sustained weakness in the economies of other industrialized countries is a factor in dollar strength.

Economists say demand for the dollar has increased this year for several reasons.

Overseas investors, anxious for a stake in the world's biggest free economy, have been buying Wall Street stocks, and property in big cities at prices still below comparable property in London or Paris. They like dollar assets because they see no political risk, such as nationalization.

Tourists visiting America and businessmen trying to buy into the U.S. economy suffer from the dollar's strength at first hand. They win when they find they get 16 to 40 per cent less for their own currencies than they did 18 months ago.

On the other hand, American tourists get bargains galore when they travel abroad.

Andean Pact states sign agreements with E.C., Panama

CARTAGENA, Colombia (R) — Leaders of the five-nation Andean Pact signed economic agreements with the European Community (E.C.) and Panama Saturday night.

Colombian President Belisario Betancur said the agreement with the community, signed by the foreign ministers of Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru, called for the two groups to commit themselves to mutual aid in the development of their economies.

A community statement said: "The intensification of European-Latin American cooperation will create in the political sphere a greater harmony, reinforcing democratic ideals and the respect for human rights."

The community was represented at the signing by Greek Foreign Minister Yannis Harampoulous and community vice president Mr. Wilhelm Haferkamp. Panama was represented by its foreign minister and president.

The agreement with Panama was designed to lead to negotiations in which the Andean nations will seek preferential treatment in the fares charged.

obstacles in trade between the two regions.

It will also promote contacts between private businessmen in the two regions to advance joint investment in mining, energy and investigation projects.

Mr. Haferkamp said the community would contribute \$450,000 in the first year to promote joint projects, saying that even small sums of money could help economic activity.

Mr. Betancur proposed that the first meeting of the commission should be held in the first half of 1984.

Andean Pact countries had a \$300 million surplus in their trade exchanges with the community last year with exports worth \$4.5 billion and imports worth \$4.2 billion.

The agreement with Panama was designed to lead to negotiations in which the Andean nations will seek preferential treatment in the fares charged.

European aircraft manufacturers shift to new marketing strategy

PARIS (R) — European aircraft manufacturers, locked in tense competition with U.S. plane-makers, are offering technical cooperation and sub-contracting to developing countries as a way of boosting sales.

Airbus Industrie, a consortium grouping France, Britain, West Germany and Spain, is conferring with Indonesia over possible participation in the planned Airbus A-320, the 150-seat version aimed at the medium-sized market from 1988 onwards.

In return for the state airline Garuda ordering the A-320, Indonesia's P.T. Nurtanio aircraft firm would make parts for it.

Mr. Henri Martre, head of the state-owned Aerospatiale Group, last week offered Egypt the chance of participation in Airbus production if Egyptair bought the Airbus instead of the wide-bodied Boeing 767 for which it recently opted.

"We see this form of exchange as a vulnerable and potentially successful way of expanding into the market," one French air industry executive said. "With the Indonesia project, their industry could expect to produce some of the less sophisticated parts of the Airbus. Good for them and good business for Airbus Industrie."

The Franco-Italian consortium

Gie-Avion de Transport Regional (ATR) is negotiating with China to take part in production of the planned ATR-42 short-haul passenger aircraft, which already has 50 orders and is due to make its maiden flight next August.

When negotiations started last month an ATR spokesman said: "Obviously we would not sign a deal without something in exchange."

Manufacturing aircraft under licence and co-operation on military projects is not new in European aviation, but the idea of involving a developing country in manufacture as a way to win sales is a recent innovation.

A number of developing countries with potentially huge domestic airliner markets now have the capability to produce aircraft parts, particularly India, China, Egypt and Indonesia.

Aviation experts here pointed out that the principal U.S. civil aircraft manufacturer, Boeing, offers only complete aircraft to customers, although there is co-operation with established aerospace industries in Europe and Japan, particularly in the engine field.

Boeing's policy of buying back used aircraft in part exchange for its new-generation jets has come under fierce attack in Europe, and

last month French Foreign Trade Minister Edith Cresson accused the Seattle-based company of dumping. "It is a form of dumping, since the return is extremely low on such a sale. Boeing's policy is to sell at any price," she said.

European manufacturers of short-haul jets suitable for domestic routes see a decision by the U.S. firm McDonnell Douglas to cancel its MD-90 and MD-100 civil airliner programmes as clearing the decks for a straight fight between Airbus and Boeing for the medium-sized airliner market.

Airbus Industrie's main hopes for a large share of the world market in the next 20 years rest with the planned A-320, although a formal decision to produce it has not yet been taken.

Industry sources say much depends on whether the British government gives the go-ahead for £400 million (\$580 million) worth of assistance to British Aerospace for its part in the Airbus programme.

The company has formally asked for the cash and a decision is expected shortly.

British Aerospace has a 20 per cent stake in the Airbus consortium and makes the wings. France's Aerospatiale holds 38 per cent and produces the cockpit and part of the fuselage, as well as

being in charge of final assembly, testing and delivery.

The West German Deutsche Airbus also has a 38 per cent share and supplies most of the fuselage and vertical tail assembly.

Spain's Casa has 4 per cent and builds the horizontal tail.

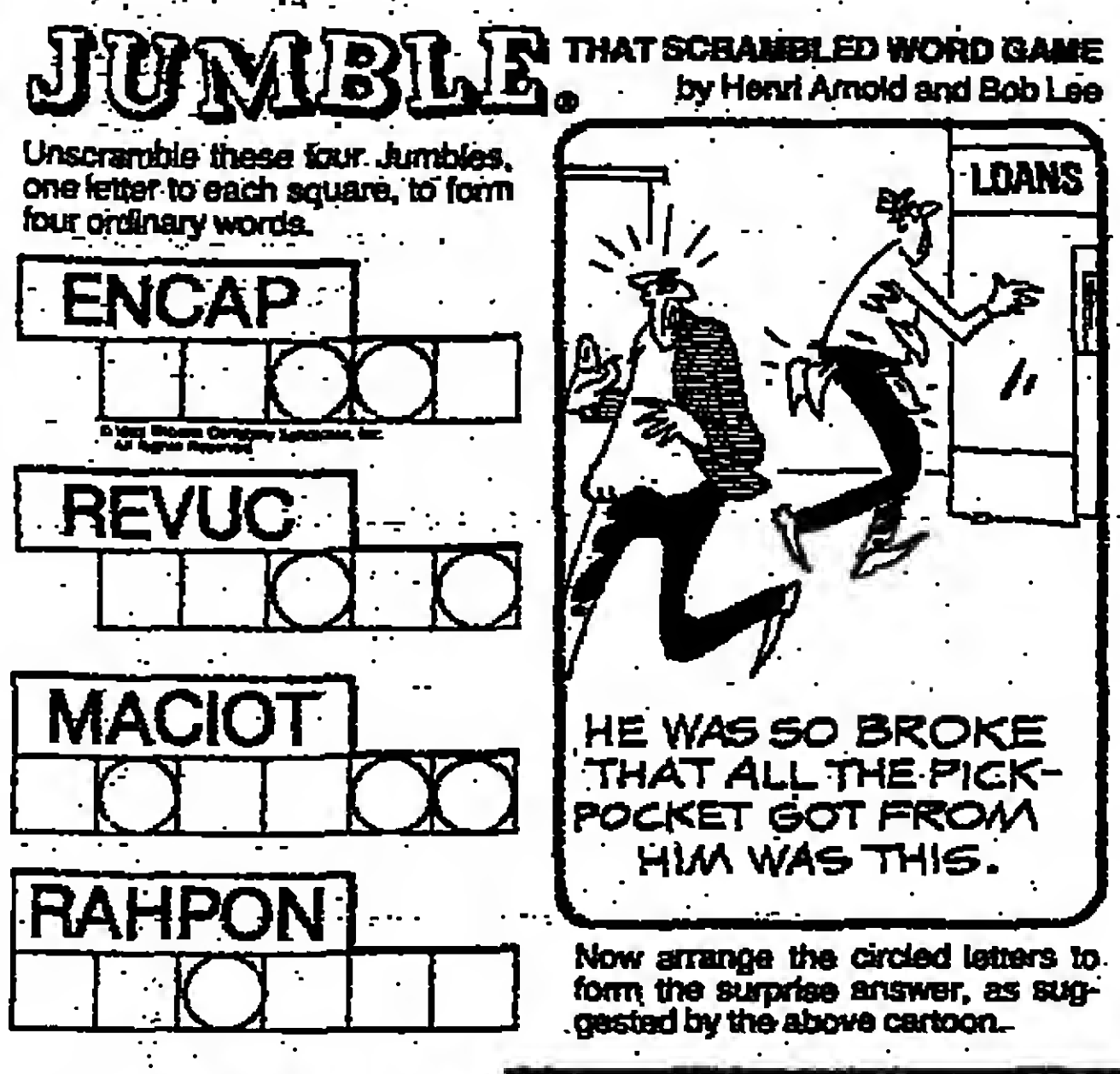
The West German government has made available a 12 million mark (\$4.4 million) credit for Deutsche Airbus on condition the consortium proves the feasibility of the A-320.

Airbus Industrie General Manager Roger Beteille told Reuters last month that production of Airbus would probably be cut in mid-1984 because of the depressed state of the airline industry. The Toulouse plant now turns out the wide-bodied A-300 and the medium-haul A-310.

The anticipated slowdown from 5 planes a month to 3 is due to delivery delays and a drop in demand.

Earlier this year Airbus said it was likely to have between 20 and 22 undelivered planes on hand by the end of this year.

But Mr. Beteille said the slump was temporary and Airbus Industrie expected to fill a third of the anticipated world demand of 6,000 to 7,000 planes over the next 15 years.



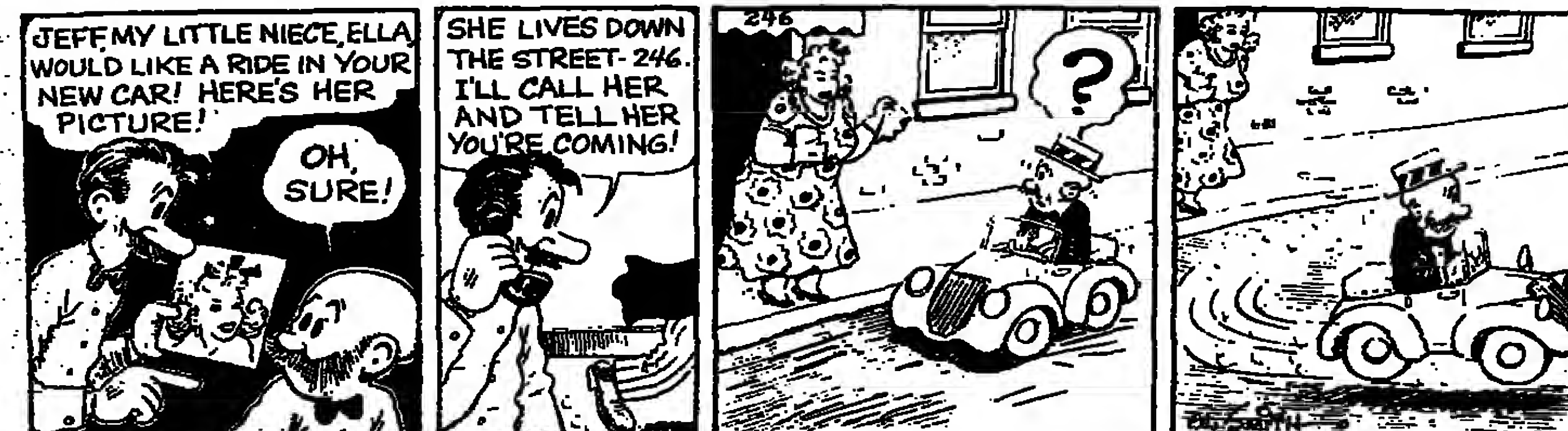
Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: TWINE FAITH BISHOP PLURAL
Answer: The librarian also cried when she saw that her books were this—in "TIERS"

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp

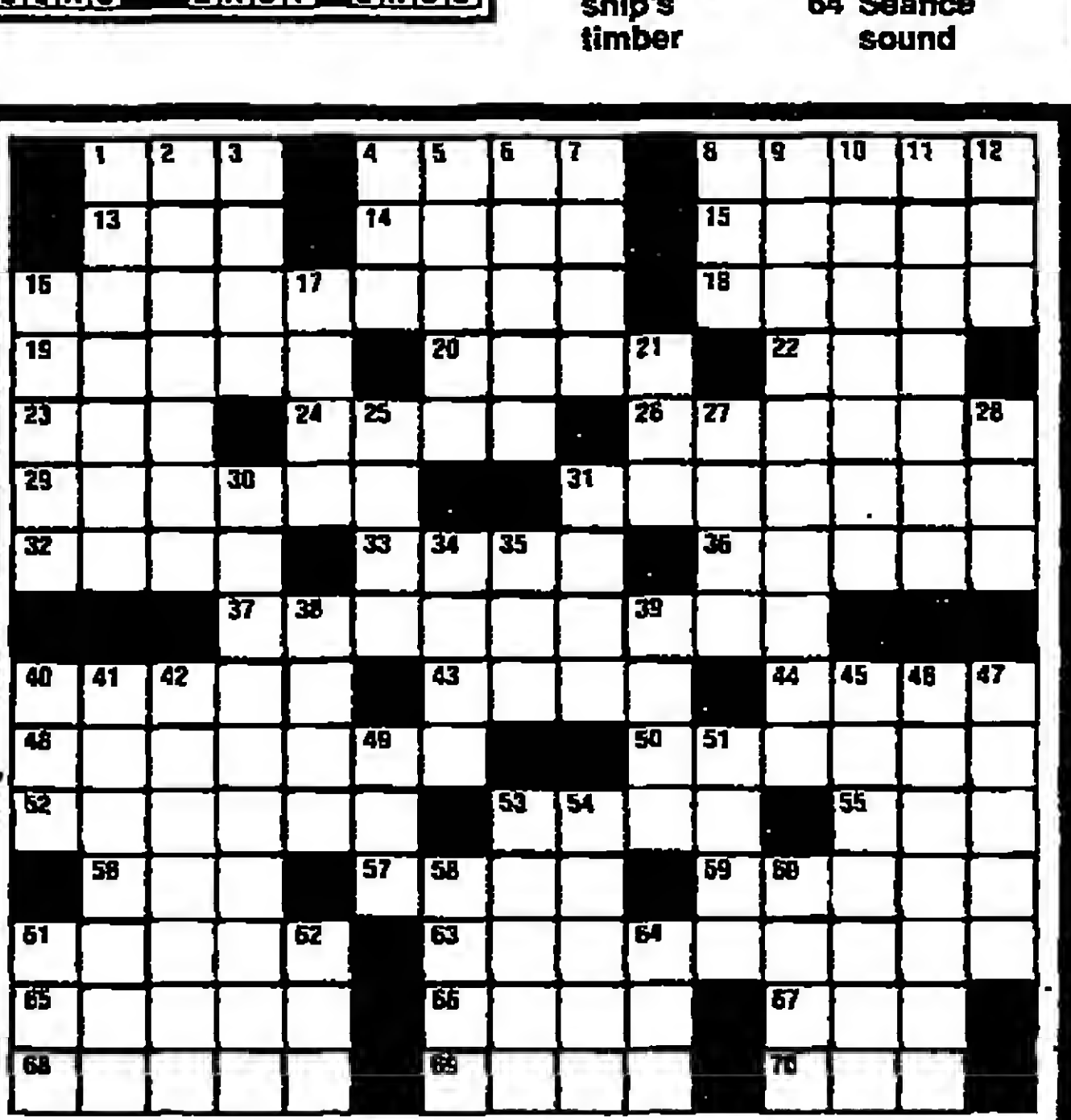


THE Daily Crossword by Dorothea E. Shipp

ACROSS	29 Capital of Macedonia	56 Deserter	16 Less ruddy
1 — Lippo	31 Planes	57 Dramatic conflict	17 Towel word
4 European basin	32 File	59 Money of a kind	21 Roadwork sign
8 Alder: abbr.	33 Anatomical tissue	61 — mignon	25 Horse feed
13 Greeting for Don Ho	36 Carried	63 Apace	27 Both: pref.
14 Fleuret	37 Part of Asia	65 Muddled	28 Vane letters
15 Santander's land	40 Relative of the badger	67 Succr's land: abbr.	30 Fast guys
16 Without delay	43 Williams or Warhol	68 Simpletons	31 Combo
18 Coin	44 Word of comparison	69 Fever: abbr.	34 State in Bordeaux
19 Originate	48 Obvious	70 Country monogram	35 Writer
20 Termini	50 Michael the actor	1 Everglades state	38 Sheltered
22 Time zone letters	52 Zoroastrian	2 Dwellers	39 Pair
23 Hat	53 South of France	3 Islets	40 Agt.
24 Ponselle or Bonheur	55 Gremlin	4 Black or Red	41 Greed
26 Women		5 Church sections	42 Run of musical notes
		6 Sicilian volcano	45 Bobs
		7 Donna or Rex	46 Coronation
		8 Poisonous snake	47 Like some rugs
		9 Craft	48 Tchr's. org.
		10 More like a beach	51 Not final, in law
		11 Cistercian abbey near Monmouth	53 Rodent
		12 Bend in a ship's timber	54 Against something
			58 Mountain pass
			60 Philippine city
			61 Fruit
			62 Lao—
			64 Seance sound

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS	ACROSS	ACROSS	ACROSS
1 — Lippo	1 — Lippo	1 — Lippo	1 — Lippo
4 European basin	4 European basin	4 European basin	4 European basin
8 Alder: abbr.	8 Alder: abbr.	8 Alder: abbr.	8 Alder: abbr.
13 Greeting for Don Ho	13 Greeting for Don Ho	13 Greeting for Don Ho	13 Greeting for Don Ho
14 Fleuret	14 Fleuret	14 Fleuret	14 Fleuret
15 Santander's land	15 Santander's land	15 Santander's land	15 Santander's land
16 Without delay	16 Without delay	16 Without delay	16 Without delay
18 Coin	18 Coin	18 Coin	18 Coin
19 Originate	19 Originate	19 Originate	19 Originate
20 Termini	20 Termini	20 Termini	20 Termini
22 Time zone letters	22 Time zone letters	22 Time zone letters	22 Time zone letters
23 Hat	23 Hat	23 Hat	23 Hat
24 Ponselle or Bonheur	24 Ponselle or Bonheur	24 Ponselle or Bonheur	24 Ponselle or Bonheur
26 Women	26 Women	26 Women	26 Women



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WORLD

Britons told guerrillas could attack any time

LONDON (R) — Britons were warned Sunday there may be more guerrilla attacks following the car bomb among Christmas shoppers outside Harrods department store Saturday which killed five people and injured 91.

Police blamed the Irish Republican Army (IRA) for the bombing which was branded "a crime against Christmas" by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Home Secretary (Interior Minister) Leon Brittan warned: "We must not assume that this is the end of it... those who have done this have an absolutely unlimited capacity for evil."

He said in a television interview: "There is no reason to believe they regard their campaign as over and that is why the utmost vigilance is required."

Mr. Brittan promised every effort would be made to catch the bombers. Radio reports said ports and airports were being watched and checks were being made on suspected IRA sympathisers.

Hundreds of shoppers were milling around the area and a Salvation Army band was playing carols when the bomb exploded.

Reuters correspondent Michael Battye, who saw the blast, said: "A hailstorm of shattered glass rained down on the packed streets. Panic was instantaneous."

Flames leapt from the wrecked car and a huge pall of smoke billowed into the sky. Dead and injured lay in the road while one person shouted out: "Bloody IRA bastards."

Harrods was devastated. The ground floor to the fourth floor was a mass of mangled waste. Survivors spoke of walls caving in and a rush to the exits.

Police had 30 minutes notice of an attack after a caller with an Irish accent telephoned the Samaritans charity and said bombs had

been planted in and outside Harrods and in another busy shopping district, Oxford Street.

Officers with sniffer dogs were approaching the car when it exploded, possibly detonated by remote control. Children were among those caught in the rain of metal and glass.

Two police officers, one a woman, and three civilians were killed. Seventeen of the 77 people hurt had serious injuries caused by flying glass and shrapnel.

One victim, Michael Prendergast, emerged from hospital with his head swathed in bandages. He was hurled through a plate glass window by the blast and part of an ear was sliced off.

Police had warned of a possible pre-Christmas bombing blitz by the IRA after a bomb was found in a bag by a sharp-eyed passer-by outside a central London restaurant on Tuesday. Several people were injured a week ago when a bomb went off outside army barracks in outer London.

Hours after the explosion police were still checking reports of other suspected bombs, causing traffic chaos when streets were sealed off and buildings evacuated. Train services were halted in one region when a bomb was said to be lodged at Victoria station but nothing was found.

London's police commissioner, Sir Kenneth Newman, said there was definitely an active IRA cell in London and he had no doubt the attack at Harrods was the work of the IRA.

He disclosed that the caller to the Samaritans had used a hitherto unknown password identifying himself as a member of the outlawed guerrilla group which is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

Saturday's blast was the first major bombing in the British capital since the IRA killed 11 soldiers with a double blast in London parks in July 1982. The worst bombing attack in mainland Britain was in 1974 when several devices exploded in Birmingham city centre and killed 21 people.

Irish Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald, speaking on television, said it might be time to review a decision not to proscribe Sinn Féin, the IRA's political wing.

Sinn Féin posed as a political party and put up candidates for elections at the same time as murdering people, he said.

Irish prime minister Cardinal Thomas O'Fiaich said the bombing was a monstrous crime against God and humanity. It was blasphemy to inflict such an appalling toll of death and injury on the innocent when they were preparing to celebrate the coming of the prince of peace, he said.

Police found four bodies in a south London house early Sunday after an 11-hour siege by a gunman who shot his father, two brothers and a friend before killing himself. One of the brothers survived with serious injuries.

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Spanish policemen carry out the body of a man who died Saturday in a downtown discotheque fire. Altogether, 82 people have died in the blaze, which police and public authorities have blamed on the owners' negligence (A.P. wirephoto)

Madrid disco fire toll reaches 82

MADRID (R) — A judge Sunday began questioning four of the owners of the Madrid disco swept by fire early Saturday as the death toll in the blaze rose to 82.

A fifth partner in the ownership group was also being sought for interrogation over why several exit doors from the crowded basement were apparently found blocked when the fire broke out.

Court officials said Sunday all 81 bodies had been recovered from the gutted building so far and hospital sources reported one of the approximately 30 injured had died during the night.

The Madrid court probing the disaster has until Tuesday night to decide whether to order the five owners of the fashionable Alcala 20 disco to be remanded in custody.

Police said the blaze apparently started at about five a.m., shortly before closing time, when plastic curtains on a dancing stage caught fire.

Hundreds of panic-stricken youngsters stampeded up narrow staircases as the lights went out but they found some exits barred by locked doors and metal grilles.

Most of the victims suffocated in a heavy cloud of smoke which

had gathered near ground floor exits after being funnelled up through staircases and a lift shaft.

Firemen said they found bodies piled up against exits and near the cloakroom. The elaborate design of the converted music hall, with its numerous alcoves, had added to the confusion.

"The rescue services worked all night. What isn't right is that these sort of places exist at all," Antonio Figueruelo, Spain's emergency services chief, told reporters.

Witnesses said two doors at the rear of the building and a grille across one of the main entrances were shut when the fire broke out, apparently to stop last-minute gate-crashers.

One person was impaled on the grille when it buckled under the weight of bodies pressing to get out.

Police said the youngsters, many of whom had been drinking and dancing throughout the night, were apparently slow to react when smoke was spotted coming from behind the stage curtains.

Some even thought it was part of the disco show and applauded, survivors said.

Others spoke of seeing a flash of

light on the stage before the fire took hold. The blazing synthetic curtains fell onto groups of dancing couples who still crowded the stage.

Police said the fire may have been started by a short circuit, a cigarette end, or an exploding spotlight.

Screaming teenagers pushed, shoved and beat their way to the upper floors in a blind rush for safety, survivors said.

Witnesses said waiters had tried to put out the fire with extinguishers but some were half-empty or not working properly.

Madrid's civil governor Jose Rodriguez Colorado told a press conference the discotheque had only recently passed an official safety inspection.

City mayor Enrique Tierno Galvan, who was one of the first officials to visit the scene, told reporters there would be a full investigation.

"I just want this year to end, because we've had enough tragedies," Mr. Tierno Galvan told reporters.

The mayor declared a day of mourning Monday for the victims of the disco fire.

At least 24 Italians die in accident

GENOA, Italy (R) — At least 24 sailors were killed Sunday when a coach taking them to a football fixture plunged 70 metres from a motorway viaduct on to fields below, police said.

Altogether 39 young naval ratings, most of them conscripts, were travelling from their base at La Spezia to Turin for a football match.

In heavy rain and wind the bus struck the central reservation on the Genoa-Sestri Levante motorway which runs through rugged mountainous terrain, police said.

It then careened across the opposite carriageway and burst through the outside barrier to crash into the valley below.

Rescue workers, aided by firemen and police, recovered 24 bodies and three injured survivors.

One survivor was found wandering in the fields in a dazed condition but with only superficial injuries.

"I saw this boy come towards me. He was in a state of shock and covered with blood and dirt. He was holding his head in his hand and kept on asking me where his spectacles were," a local farmer said.

Personal belongings of the sailors were scattered widely among the vegetables.

Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini cancelled an engagement in Como and made for the scene of the accident.

Deng marks Mao's b'day

PEKING (R) — Chinese elder statesman Deng Xiaoping has marked the 90th anniversary of Mao Tse-tung's birth by writing two placards outside the late Communist Party chairman's boyhood home, the People's Daily reported Sunday.

The signs marked entrances to Mao's old home and memorial museum. In ancient China, emperors and famous scholars often were asked to contribute the calligraphy for inscriptions at important places and the custom survives.

The official newspaper also said Mao's home, in the village of Shaoshan in central China, had been refurbished with new exhibits including 52 letters, manuscripts and printed copies of the late chairman's works.

China is preparing to celebrate the anniversary on Dec. 26 with great fanfare. Mao died in 1976 aged 82.

A documentary film with clips never seen publicly before will be released. The late leader's son Mao Anqing has written an article about his father for a monthly magazine.

The press is full of articles praising Mao although the last 20 years of his life, especially the 1966-76 cultural revolution, are officially regarded as a disaster.

From the look of things, it would seem that Deng and his moderate associates have decided to stress Mao's positive contributions because they fear emphasising his mistakes could undermine the foundations of Chinese communism.

But while paying homage to Mao's legacy, the leadership has dropped most of his policies in practice.

For instance, China has been opened to foreign investment and improving living standards is emphasised — heresies to Mao, who believed these would inevitably reduce revolutionary ardour.

Chinese youth cycles to Tibet

PEKING (R) — "Super computer" Wang Qingchun has cycled all the way from Peking to Tibet — 10,000 kilometres — to report to work, the New China News Agency said. The 27-year-old Chinese university graduate pedalled over 5,000-metre high mountains in an 82-day trip through some of the most rugged territory in the world, it said. He arrived in Lhasa, the Tibetan capital, earlier this month. Wang, an economics graduate, volunteered to work in Tibet where he was assigned to the regional education department. It said: "The bicycle trip fulfilled my hope of doing some investigation in the present situation along the road." The agency quoted Wang as saying

he has gone no further.

Britain's recent announcement that it would close the military dockyards in Gibraltar and make about 700 people redundant has increased the bitterness.

Unemployment, unknown a few years ago, is rising steadily.

The socialist mayor of La Linea, Juan Carmona, presented his resignation, disillusioned that no more had been done.

Rafael Palamino, a close aide of Carmona and a member of the semi-autonomous Andalusian government, commented: "In as far as winning the Gibraltarians over to us, we have achieved nothing."

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher caused uproar in Madrid in July when she said Spain would not be able to join the European Community until its restrictions on the Gibraltar border were lifted.

Spanish diplomats retorted angrily that Spain had always regarded Gibraltar as a bilateral issue and distinct from its planned accession to the community.

Spain said the move was proof of its flexibility and goodwill, but a year later the move seems to have done little to advance negotiations over the rock's future.

The cultural and social benefits for Gibraltar's 30,000 inhabitants were tangible after 13 years of cramped existence on the 5.8 square kilometre rock.

The blockade had meant that the only way off the rock was by sea or air to Morocco or by plane to Britain.

Even telephone links with Spain were difficult. Separated families frequently shouted messages to each other through the metal gates spanning the sandy isthmus which links the rock with the Spanish mainland.

Now, housewives from the rock walk to the drab Spanish frontier town of La Linea every day to buy fresh fruit and vegetables, which are imported and expensive in Gibraltar.

The municipal car park in La Linea is crowded with more than a thousand cars with Gibraltar number plates. Taken into Spain by ferry via Tangier, the cars are

used for weekend outings by Gibraltarians once again free to cross the border on foot.

Spanish shoes and ornamental plants are much in demand.

Young Gibraltarians couples who find the cost of apartments on the rock beyond their reach have moved to La Linea and cross back to Gibraltar every day to work.

The trade balance is clearly in Spain's favour.

Belgians move to halt Waterloo heirs' pension

BRUSSELS (R) — A maverick Belgian senator will Monday try to stop the payment of an annual pension by the Belgian government to the heirs of Britain's Duke of Wellington, victor of the Battle of Waterloo.

Sen. Jean Humblet told Reuters it was "an historical anomaly" that the family should still receive 100,000 francs (\$2,000) a year from the Belgian state, and he has tabled a budget amendment to halt the payments.

King William of the Netherlands gave the original "Iron Duke" the title of the serene highness, Prince of Waterloo, a few months after the historic 1815 battle which sealed the downfall of emperor Napoleon of France.

With it went the freehold over 1,083 hectares (about 2,500 acres) on the site of the battlefield. Two years later, the duke sold a large amount of timber felled on the land and deposited the proceeds with the Dutch treasury.

When the kingdom of Belgium was created in 1831, the Belgian treasury took over paying interest on that deposit. It still pays it.

Sen. Humblet argues that the payments violate the Belgian constitution. He also says the present duke of Wellington is not entitled to bear the title of serene highness, Prince of Waterloo, since he is not the first son of the previous duke.

Sen. Humblet, a francophile who accuses the "Wellington committee" of anglicising the battlefield, hopes his move will force the present administration to open talks with Britain on a settlement.

But a British embassy spokesman said: "We have always regarded this as a private matter between the duke and the Belgian government."

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Soviet law schools 'open to bribery'

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet law schools are open to bribery and nepotism in the competition for places, and are in need of dire reforms in their selection system, a leading national newspaper said Sunday.

The law faculties of several provincial universities in particular were riddled with corruption, with students admitted to law courses and passing examinations often on account of influence or money, the young communist daily Kommunistika Pravda said.

One suggested measure to clean up the system was that prospective students should be selected only from people who have already done two years work, normally in an administrative section of the interior ministry.

In a letter of response to the newspaper's charges the rector of one university said a number of people had been dismissed as a result of revelations of corruption in the system and reform measures were under way.

Sen. Humblet argues that the payments violate the Belgian constitution. He also says the present duke of Wellington is not entitled to bear the title of serene highness, Prince of Waterloo, since he is not the first son of the previous duke.

Sen. Humblet, a francophile who accuses the "Wellington committee" of anglicising the battlefield, hopes his move will force the present administration to open talks with Britain on a settlement.

But a British embassy spokesman said: "We have always regarded this as a private matter between the duke and the Belgian government."

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